YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, ACCOUNTED TO INTO TRIPLE SHIEFT

EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

New the British Ban Away-Celebration of Evacuation Day.

Parade of the Veterans of 1812, and their Banquet at the Continental Hotel-The Men Who Would Have "Fit Into the Revolution."

it was after one o'clock vesterday when twentythree veterans assembled at Military Hall, Bowery, celebrate the eighty-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of the British troops. Twenty-three prender men were not in New York; twenty-three older men it would be difficult to hunt up; twentythree joilier human beings were nowhere to oe seen. "Good old times, sir," was visible on every face, every wrinkle was smooth satisfaction, and brave old shoulders strangled manfully against the pressure of time. And such laughing, too, and stern old nandshaking and gental looks and gentle poking of ribs, and such consoling observations as, "Oh, you sly dog ! why, to's younger you're getting every day." 'You don't look more than fifty - bale and bearty as

"Are you going to marry again, Co'onel? what about the widow?" was the happy inquiry of a nne old veteran or seventy-eight to another

veteran who had once been straight. Nonsense, my dear boy. Ha, ha. ha. Weil, 1 a-I don't know what I may do after some time; but," he added, confidentially, "don't say a word of it; I'm only in treaty about the affair, you under-

These and a thousand other congratulatory allusions were made prior to the formal meeting before parage. At length, when the twenty-three

GOOD OLD SOULS had congregated in Multary Hall.

"Now, boys," said gallant old Ceneral H. Raymond. aged 79, and who fought in the trays at Sandy Rook and around the harbor long ago, "now, boys, take your seats and we will proceed to business," was Colonel Abraham Dally, aged 73; Captain Charles Knowles Crowley, aged 83, who bught like a hero and whose father and grandfather had military records of which he might well reel proud, and he did feel proud; and arrayed in full niform, including his old sword and cocked hat, he looked like "a fine old gentieman, which nobody

Then there were pesides, Isaac Manee, \$4; Captain Hofman, 76; Timothy Wheeler, 81; Ansel Titus, so; John M. Smith, 75; John Gessner, 81; Israel Meade, 79; Henry T. Jolly, 73; Joseph H. Hull, 75; tsrael Brush, SI; William Dealing, 92; Captain H. B. Villiams, 80; Richard Garrett, 77; Prederick Friend, st: Peter Peck, 81; William McCullough, 81; Chaplain Charles Coombs, 72; Jerad Homeslead, 77; Captain Henry Baker, 73; Ensign John G. Sexten, 78; Captain William h. Brown, 75.

It was a splendid sight. Behind the cocked hata of some flowed their silvery locks, and there was an expression of earnestness on every face, showing that the recollection of hard fought battles were yet tresh and green in their memories. Some had uniforms-the uniforms that had seen more, perhaps than history has revealed—and

rusty ones to be sure, but dear, glittering prizes to their owners. The chat was started all round, and old reminiscences were discussed in lively style. Some had been prisoners of war; some had fought at Baltimore; others had been engaged defending the harbor; but all had a band in at the time the invader was driven forth. Each one having told his particular tale—and all the old gentlemen had something interesting to narrate—

General Raymond called attention to the fact that there was

General Raymond called attention to the fact that there was an inducent brother, who, now that old age had come upon him, required substantial assistance. With characteristic manliness the veterans subscribed their respective mises, and a handsome little sum was made up. It may be mentioned that the association, which is both indiffered that the association, which is both indiffered that the association, which is both indiffered that the association which is both indiffered, was organized in 1850 for benevositent purposes. They have ground of their own at typics that Cemetery, "indeed," said the General, "we've subject the profess that Cemetery, "indeed," said the General, "we've subject to their own of our own the poor old men would be laid in Potter's Field." "Rouse up, my lads," creat Captain Crowley, "it's hime for parade," and the gallant old patriot, donning his nat stepped bravely across the foor, the clinking of his sword sounding to him like a band of delightful music, and the warriors rose and descended to the street, where General Raymond, being in command, marshalled them in order. There was a large crowd assembled to great them as, to twos, they commenced the parade, it was very short and unaccompanied by music. But there was pienty of admiration on all sides, and through Grand street across to Broadway they oc-

racked ad abitum.
It was not a brullant entertainment, but a good,

cracked ad thetem.

It was no: a brilland entertainment, but a good, hearry dinner, which all thereughly enjoyed. Once again old times were falked over, and although no addresses were delivered mutual hopes and congrafulations were given with increased earnestness. Mr. McCullough, one of the old soldiers, was thanked for the repast and after Colonel Daily had sung the "Battle of Flatisourg" the vereans dispersed, highly pleased with their display.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In former days it was usual for the National Guard to turn out and for all the public buildings to be decorated with flags. Yesterday but two regiments turned out to honor the day, and no banners waved over Brondway.

The regiments that displayed their conspicuous pairrottsm were the Flith and Sixth, the former commanded by the veteran General Benedix and the latter by colonel Sheery. The Flith, or rather a large part of the command, were dressed in Pru stan uniform, spiked helinets and all, and made a line appearance. The other organization appeared as usual and attracted considerable attention. Colonel Sheery marched his command down disson avenue, through Broadway and down town, and Bendix delighted the denizens of the east side with his spiked boys of heutchland. Both regiments paraded late in the evening, and their excellent marching and military bearing were highly commended by the large crowd that lined the sidewalks.

MILITARY PARADE AND EXPLICATION.

MILITARY PARADE AND INSPECTION.

The National Guard in Westchester-Presentation of Colors and Review of the Toire Regiment of State Militin.

The members of the recently organized Third regiment N. G. S. N. Y. assembled at Yonkers, Westchester county, for parade and inspection. as well as to receive a stand of colors, which it was announced would be presented, in behalf of the State, by General William M. Tweed, Nearly 400 members were present, exclusive of the officers, and the appearance of the men in their new uniform of West Point Cadet cloth was subject of many encommune. About one e'clock in the alternoon the regiment, preceded by mounted police and a band of music, entered the village and halted in Getty square, where Colonel Fay announced the receipt of a telegram from General Tweed, setting forth that ewing to illness, he was compelled to forego the pleasurable duty which had been assigned to him. The colors were accordingly presented by Colonel Fay, on the part of the State, and were received to behalf of the regiment by the Licutemant Colonel.

were received in behalf of the regiment by the Lieutenant Colonel.

The regiment subsequently marched through the principal streats to the ground selected for the review, which took place in presence of a large concourse of citizens, including the following staff officers of the Fifth division N. G. S. N. Y.:—
Cotonel C. D. Westbrook, assistant adjutant general and chief of staff; Colonel John Darrimbacher, enief of artillery; Lieuenant Colonel B. Gage Berry, commissary of subsistence; Major J. H. Everett, aide-camp; Erignder General James Ryder, Seventh brigade N. G. S. N. Y.: Major Cole, of New York; Colonel Hyatt, of Peckekili, and other notables of the National Guard.

The evolutions of the regiment were highly creditable, considering the brief period of its existence as an organization.

How they Terat a Chimiral's Dead Body in New Jersey. While the company assembled at the Sheriff's owner at the State Street House were waiting in the parter the subject of the hanging of lewis for the number of Mr. Rowan, of Princeton, was discussed. It was the opinion of some that not-withstanding the numberer's actimes his body was treated inhumanly after death. It was taken to Princeton, set up with a club in his hands and his picture taken, after which it was brought to this city and the food boiled from the banes in a scap boiler. By Rogers, of this city have has the skelden, and fowler a Wells, of New York, the skull, it was havily an appropriate subject to discuss before an account Shectif, but the probabilities are that he will have no such unpleasant tasks to perform in many the adding the arrangements for legally sending hardly an appropriate subject to discuss before an incoming Special, but the probabilities are that he will have no such appeasant tasks to perform in more rin cuding the arrangements for legally sending a ruman point out or the sorld.—Treaton Empo-

THE ELECTION POOL SALES.

Pay Night Up Town-How the Elections

Went, Not How They Will Go.
A good-humored little crowd of sports congregated last evening at Riley's, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, to perform a pleasant little duty, which was no other than the collection of their little "dues" resulting from the poel sales on the recent election. To say that the lucky ones felt "good" would but faintly convey the benign and generous expression that marked every countenance. To be sure, they all knew they would win, and the only regret experienced was that they had not purchased just twice as many p ols. "But, come, boys, let's get the stamps," observed a bright-eyed, sharp, shrewd little man, and with a merry little laugh he prepared his pouch for the reception of the much valued paper. Johnson, the poelselier, was on hand, and at once proceeded to make a liberal distribution to the winner. Those betting on Hofman's majority of 50,000, on hall's majority, that Ledwith wenid get 40,000 votes, and on a city and county wenid get 40,000 votes, and on a city and county went of the contract of the voting in each case was universally admitted. The following will show how the pools were soid prior to elections and also a few of the payments made: — Hofman's 50,000 majority—\$300, \$300, \$198, \$205, \$200, \$20 "But, come, boys, let's get the stamps," observed \$200, \$2.0. Hall's 20,000 majority—\$215, \$210, \$196, \$198. Ledwith's 40,000 votes—\$185, \$196, \$192, \$200,

City and county total vote of 120,000-\$156, \$150, There was little or no excitement, as the feeling as all the one way. The remaining payments will be made as soon as the result of the canvas is officially announced.

THE MULLEN CASE IN JERSEY.

Motion for a New Trial-Why Were the Cor oner's Papers Not Produced at the Trial?-Some Additional Points in the Case.

In the case of Bartley Mullen, convicted of high-way rebbery at the Hudson County Court, the jury accompanied their verdict with a recommenda tion to mercy. Mr. Winfield, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial yesterday on the ground that the jury examined the contents of a purse found at some distance from the scene of the Reynolds murder, and consequently they were not wholly unprejudiced. The Court reserved its decision. If a new trial oc granted some new points, in regard to the watch chain said to belong to Eppenger, will be brought forward, which will give quite a different complexion to the case. There is one matter connected with this trial which is very remarkable, and which the prisoner's counsel intends to bring before a higher tribunal, namely, that the records of the coroner's inquest were not produced at the trial, although the Court sent for them to the eierk's office. Yet the case was given to the jury without inforcing them the benefit of these papers, which centain abundant evidence to prove the innecence of Mulien from the admissions of Eppenger himself. Their perusal wend also place the murder of Reynolds in in a light very different from that under which the Grand Jury viewed it when they passed upon the case on the sole testimony of the man who was so deeply interested in justifying himself and escaping the serious consequences of als act. Coroner Crane states that he placed these papers in the hands of the County Clerk, and the question then arises, what has become of these papers? Their production is a very serious matter for the prisoner, who is a poor young man without any friends who have influence in New Jersey. The prosecution nailed him completely when the statement was given to the jury that Mailen belonged to a very disreputable gang in New York. Escape for him was out of the question after that.

Nevertheless great sympathy is manifested for one matter connected with this trial which

York. Escape for him was out of the question after that.

Nevertheless great sympathy is manifested for him in jersey City, and, in case sentence be passed upon him, a petition bearing thousands of signatures with be sent to the Court of Pardons in his favor. A few humane individuals in the court offered to raise a subscription for him to defray the heavy expenses incurred in the two trials; but he promptly declined, on the ground that had sene money saved from his hard carnings, and that his brother also furnished him some funds. The lady in whese house he boarded in New York, and who is quite a handsome, respectable looking weman of thirty-five, sat behind him during the trial and spoke of him in the highest terms. He is a beardless young toan, of stout build, and is unmarried.

BROOKLYN COUNTY INSURANCES.

A Nice Little Speculation in Politics. The county buildings of Kings county, the Altashouse, Lunatic Asylam, Hospital and Nursery, under the supervision of the Superintendents of the Poor, are valued at about \$2,000,000. This property is insured for \$348,000 only—the policies being divided between twenty-three companies. The business of attending to these insurance policies for years was intrusted to Mr. George G. Herman (now County Clerk elect), who subsequently transferred the bust ness to the management of Mr. E. J. Lowber, of the Board of Water Commission. ers, who is also President of the Cora Exchange Insurance Company of New York and a very wealthy man. A policy for \$23,000 is held in the King's County Insurance Company. This latter King's County Insurance Company. This latter pointy, which has been running for year, is renewed each year. According to the representations of Supervisor Crook, Mr. Lewber, upon assuming the agency, applied to the company for the payment of fitteen per cent to himself on the policy and five per cent additional for the privilege of permitting them to retain the business. The president of the company refused to comply with the request, which he considered unfair.

considered unfair.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors member from the Sixth ward presented a resolution at the request of Mr. Lowber, to cancel the polic neid by the Kings County Insurance Company. Mr. Crook arose in the meeting and deneunced it as block radius in the meeting and deneunced it as Crook arose is the meeting and decounced it as a blackmaning job; as one which was gotton up sumply to get twenty per cent out of the company in question, or else to transfer the patronage elsewhere. The citizens and taxpayers at large are of the opinion that whatever percentage was to accrue from the county patronage in this time of business should be accredited to the interest of the county, and not to any single individual or to any ring. The matter is now is the hands of the Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who will investigate it thoroughly.

DETENTION OF HINTED STATES GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES AT HAVANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RESALD:-The HERALD, of the 22d inst., attacks the admiral

ommanding the North Atlantic fleet for not threatening to blow up the Spanish mon-clads in Havana with the Saugus and for not demanding, by guns, immediate reparation from the Spanish authorities in Cuba for detaining for the space of a week despatches from the American government to its navacommanders. This is a first-rate notice of the old monitors and ought to please all interested in building or selling them; and it skilfully exhibits the good sense and necessity for delivering at Key West (the Southern depot of the flect) the mails, with official despatches for that point, instead of carrying them by Key West on to Havana. It will be well, however, to correct the misapprehension which exists in some quarters as to the authority and duty of naval commanders in time of peace. The constitution gives to Congress and not to them the power to make war, and the regulations for the navy instruct maval commanders not to take upon themselves the power of inflicting punishment on any civilized nation for the violation of treaties er international law, but in the absence of a diplomatic representative of the United States to enter into cerrespondence with foreign authorities and obtain and report full information of such matters to their government. Naval commanders are instructed to respect the sovereignty of foreign nations, to protect our commerce as far as may are in their power and to repel assaults, but not to provoke hostilities. ing or selling them; and it skilfully exhibits the Norrolk, Thanksgiving Day.

CONFIRMATIONS BY ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

His Grace Archbishep McCloskey, accompanied by Commissioners Owen, Brennan and Nichelson, and a numerous suite, attended at Randall's and Hart's Islands yesterday, and performed the rite of confirmation for 250 children. The distingnished party left East Twenty-sixth street at gnished party left East Twenty-sixth street at half-past eight o'clock, arriving on Randall's Island at a quarier past nine. Here a number of the children qualified for confirmation were assembled in the Catabolic chapel. After making a few remarks upon the solemnity of the rite the ceremony was performed by the Archbishop and the children duly admitted within the pale of the Church. The company subsequently embarked again for the schoolship Mercury, at Hart's Island, where about ninety children were assembled for cenfirmation. The catechism was propounded by Father Duranquet, after which his Grace made some appropriate remarks to the children and performed the ceremony for admitting these youthful Christian aspirants as communicants in Catholicism.

A NEWARK MANUFACTURER ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Mathew Garrigan, whos building, No. 28 Mechanic street, Newark, was damaged by fire to the extent of several thousand do aged by fire to the extent of several thousand dollars on Wednesday night, as reported in Thursday's Herald, was taken into custody on a charge of arson. The complaint was made by the Chief Engineer of the Fire, Department, based upon information given by Charles H. Taylor, a former clerk of Garrigan, who states that the latter offered him several months age \$2,000 if he would fire the building. Garrigan was held to bad in \$1,000 by Justice Dean.

NEW YORK CITY.

Miscellaneous Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Phar-macy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:— Average temperature yesterday. 47
Average temperature for corresponding date
last year. 37

The Board of Canvassers met vesterday in the Supervisors' room, in the new Court House, and revised the vote in the Second district of the Twenty-first ward. They then adjourned until twelve clock to-day.

On Tuesday night the boot and shoe store of George West, 803 Third avenue, was broken into by forcing through the back entrance, by burglars, and goods stolen to the value of between \$400 and \$500. The police have the matter in hand.

which recently made the voyage from Europe to Beston, is expected to arrive daily at this port, Captain John C. Buckley, her owner and com-mander, is in town, making arrangements for the exhibition of the little craft.

John C. Gobright, formerly a member of the Washington press, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening next at Gibson's Hall, corner Broadway and Twelfth street. The subject of the lecture is "Personal Experiences," and certainly Mr. Goorigh is a gentleman who should be able to unfold an extraordinary narrative.

Charles B. Forrester, of No. 116 Nassau street, was arrested yesterday afternoon and taken before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with engraving a plate to manufacture labels in limi-tation of those employed by a London 11rm, J. & J. t eleman, mustard makers. He denied the charge, but was held for examination.

An alterestion occurred yesterday morning in Glass Half, Thirty-fourth street, between one Fagan, of Forty-seventh street, and Christopher Moore, of Thirty-lifth street and Second avenue. Fagan drew a revolver and shot Moore in the mouth, fracturing his jaw, and then made his escape. The ball was extracted by Surgeon Purdy.

A portrait bust of Peter Cooper, executed by Ames Van Wart, has been presented to the Mercantile Labrary Association by Mr. Marshai O. Roberts. Mr. Cooper is an honorary member of the Association, and has always shown himself to be one of its most steadfast friends. The bust will no doubt be placed in the fibrary building, in a conspicuous place.

A private exhibition of a series of stereopticon views illustrating the topography, history, costumes, manners and customs of the Hely Land was given at Association Hall last evening by Mr. Samuel Bergheim. The views were accompanied by an interesting lecture explanatory of the history and inhabitants of Jerusalem. The exhibition was thoroughly appreciated.

John Fagan, who shot Chris. Moore on Thanks. giving evening, in Glass Hall, East Thirty-fourth Street, was arrested yesterday and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was held to await the result of Moore's injuries. The injured man will not die: at least, that is the opinion enter-tained by his attending physician.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the lager beer saloon of John Kohi, No. 203 Seventh avenue. His loss was \$500, upon which there is \$1,200 insurance. The loss on the second floor was \$250, divided by tween John Neil and James McCaffery, occupants. The loss on building is about \$1,000. The dre extended to the drug store of Dr. Goodel, No. 201, where an explosion involving a loss of \$250 occurred.

The flags on the building of the Department of Public Works and on the City Hall were at half-staff, in memory of Mr. Thomas Grain, Deputy Superintend ent of Repairs and Supplies in the department. At noon, however, the flags on the City Hail were run up in house of Executation Day, but at the building at the corner of Broadway and Fark place the flag remained at haif-stan. It is, of course, caused a great deal of comment and inquiry, and there were very few who could satisfactorily explain it.

The ladies' fair of the Suffolk street Cerman Er formed church, at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, held during the week Men's Christian Association, held during the week, has proved to be the great attraction of the neighborhood, and the success of the fair is decided, ander the skilful management of the lovely maidens in charge of the tables, and especially is this the case in the attdepartment, where the bkenesses of King William, You Moltke and Hismarck prove as invincible in the hands of the fair as in the fields of war or diplomacy. This evening the fair will close with a grand musical entertailment.

ALLEGED RAILROAD SWINDLE

Officer Brennau, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, yesterday morning arrested Frederick W. Boustein, at his residence, No. 64 West Sineteenth street, upon complaint of Ernest T. Hesse, of the corner of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, who charges that on the 6th of July last he represented that he was a member of the executive committee and a shareholder in the New Jersey Railread and Transportation Company, and upon the payment of \$475 he would procure for him a position of restaurateur for the road on or before the 13th day of October last.

state the welld produce for him a position of restaurateur for the road on or before the 13th day of occober last.

Hease, believing the representations, paid the money and heard nothing more from the prisoner until five days after the day appointed for him to take possession of his place of business, when he visualed the prisoner and was informed that another person was endeavoring to get the place, but upon the payment of fifty dollars more he could procure the place for him without doust, promising to place min in possession of it by the 5th of November. The additional money was paid, but Bodstein failing to make good his representations, tlesso wasted Mr. F. W. Barkin, superintendent of the road, and was informed by him that the representations made to him were false, and made for the purpose of defrauding him out of his money, as Bodstein owned no stock in the road and was not a member of the executive committee. He denied the charges before Justice Cox, at Jedorson Market, but was held to bad in the sum of \$1,500 to appear for examination.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

The Centre street bridge of the New Jersey Railroud at Newark was the scene, yesterday moon, of a thrilling sensation and the miraculous escape of lozens of men, wemen and children. Attached to dozens of men, wemen and children. Attached to the regular twelve meridian train from New York was a Washington sleeping coach, which somehow jumped the track at the curve just before reaching the bridge. On the train went, dragging the coach through every obstacle, such as telegraph poles, Ac., ustil the bridge was reached. "Down brakes" was whisted, but hundreds of persons held their breath, expecting surely that the coach would be dragged on the bridge and then tumbled over into the river. Happily, however, the signal was obeyed with remarkan e celerity, and before the train had got twenty feet on the bridge it was stopped. Nebody was hurt, though a great many were rendered insensible with fear, at least for a short while. The effect on the e-who witnessed the incident can better be imagined than described.

A stonecutter named Patrick Bellew, living at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, while attrain at that place last Wednesday afternoon, fell under the wheels, which passed over
his lower limbs, crushing them in a shocking manner. The unfortunate man integered until yesterday,
when he expired. Owing to the absence of important witnesses Coroner Eathgate gave a perint for
burial, and adjourned the inquest until next Monday. Deceased was about forty-five years old.

CITY BUS LINES IN BAGHDAD.

American City Railroads in the City of the

American City Railroads in the City of the Calipus.

[From the London Telegraph, Nov. 7.]

Is there a place in the world where it would seem so odd to ride in a 'bus as Eagdad? Nevertheless, omnibuses are about to run in the city of the Calipus; they have been ordered at Birmingham, from the Midland Wagon Company—eight trainway c. s. twe first and six second class—and the consistence are on the point of despatching the carriages for service in the metropolis of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Railway trains up and down the long walks at Athens, and telegraph wires between Mounts Ebel and Gerizim, are scarcely so incongruous at first sound as a tramway on American principles in the bazaar at Bagdad. One would half expect to see Slabad the Sallor getting in te go down to his ship, and asking small change for one of those diamonds which he got from the cagles' nests, or the three one-cycl Calendars might be fancied clumbing together on to the knifeboard, whie any tail-veiled figure might be Zobeide, and the dignified personage beside her in plain clothes her ford and master Haroun-al-Raschild, on one of his anonymous expeditions. The dream would vanish at the cry, "Any gent for Bagdad, Bagdad? All the way for two plastres." But what an "eighth vovage" old Sinbaa might in the could come over through the Sucz Canal and fetch those tramway omnibuses himself!

THE WINTHROP LUNACY CASE. Mr. Winthrop Establishes His Sanity-A Ter-

rible Ordeal-What Might Have Been-Out of the Slough-A New Lense of Life. Some lew weeks ago a case was brought into the ourts which involved the question of the sanity or insanity of an old and respected citizen of New York, Mr. Richard Winthrep. The person most surprised, as most naturally he must have been, at the motion for an inquiry inquirendo a lucando was Mr. Winthrop himself, and with a madness that had all of Hamlet's method in it he combated the motion of his friends to have his case submitted to a few interested individuals. He preferred, if fact, to take the case out of the hands of his particular friends, so that he might not be taken unawares, and moved in the courts that the question of his sanity or insanity should be submitted to a referee appointed by the Court. The disposal of moneyed relatives according to the dic-tum or desires of greedy relatives, especially when a madhouse is in the perspective, is not a task of such easy accomplishment in the free and enlightened United States of America as it is even proba-bly now and up to a few years past has certainly standing, frequently to chronicle such attempts on the part of relatives eager to supplant in the enjoy

been in Engiand; but the Herazio has, netwithstanding, frequently to chronicle such attempts on
the part of relatives eager to supplant in the enicyment of the good things of this world he who by his
economy and industry amassed the coveted prize of
indusince and weath. We have had several procis
of this desire to supplant and enjoy, to reap
where we have not sown, in the great
Winter alieged innacy case, in the demestic
drama of the late Commodore Meade, and
now, later, in the case of Mr. Winthrop. The latter
on his own volition, but with the aid and assistance
of outside friend, attached to him, and who knew the
fearthi orden! to which he would have been subjected had he once fallen into the clutches of ins
soes, appealed in time to the courts for protection.
The agis of the courts was thrown ground him, as
it ever will be thrown around these who justly claim
its protection, and the case of Mr. Winthrop was submised to a referee in the person of Mr. Jarvis, of the
Court of Common Pleas. The fact of Mr. Winthrop
occupying a highly respectable position in society,
and the additional fact that there was a large amount
of property involved, threw a good deal of interest
around the case and caused the referee to give it a
good deal of his attention, the regist of which has
been the following report on the reference:—

If or respectfully report that I have been attended
by the said Richard Winthrop and his counsel, and
by the committee of his person and estate and their
counsel, and that I have taken the testimony of such
witnesses as were produced before me, whether in
support of the prayer of the petition or in oppesition thereto, and that such proofs are annexed
hereto and form a part of my report; that I have
had frequent and scrutinizing interviews and conversations with the said Richard Winthrop, and that
such conversations were calculated to clies evidence of his person and property; and
that he has been of sound mind and capability since
the month of August, 1870; and I do advise that he
be re

of selfish parties can new, as in times past, consign relative, friend or legator to the dreadful limbo herotofore destined for those unfertunates who shood in the way of the enjoyment of heirs or legatices. Mr. Winhtrop has escaped the terrible net spread for kin, and is shipping to the top of his bent, and with all his faculties unimpaired for such calloyment, the goods which the goods and his own energies and labor prepared for the winter of his days. He won them well—may he enjoy them length of the winter of his days. He won them well—may he enjoy them length of the winter of his days. He won them well—may he enjoy them length of the converts connected with it relebilities at a "Henatastical" and Fatality Wounding the express direction of their foreign teachers, while a company of mounted fantasticals, the provided has been connected with it relebilities the converts connected with it relebilities to the company of mounted fantasticals, the provided has been connected with it relebilities the converts connected with it relebilities the converts connected with it relebilities the converts on the converts and their friends. Whother following the express direction of their foreign teachers, while a company of mounted fantasticals, the provided has everywhere developed, the owevers and their friends. Whother following the streets of that place on Thanksgiving Day a lynx-syed personage, named Sydney H. Conk ing, representing the authority of Mr. Henry Bergh, arrested one Henry Fingel while in the cat of riding a laws and attended to deprive the man of his librar appearance. Fearing some hostile act of riding a laws and received to deprive the man of his librar appearance. Fearing some hostile act on the part of those around him, Cenking drew are revolver and warrange seemed the convey them back to religious the feet from hisk, the ball missing the latter and lodging in the breast of a hor

missing the latter and lodging in the breast of a borse.

During a scene of indescribable contuston which followed Conking was arrested by officer Kelley and taken before Justice Fullen, who held him to ball in \$500 to appear and answer the charges sgames him. Accordingly the case was brought up yesterday afternoon, when the accused, having waived examination, was ordered by Justice Fullen to find bad'in the sum of \$1.500 to swait the action of the Grand Jury. Owing to the necessary bonds not having been filed the accused was suit locked up at a late hour in the afternoon.

SOUTHERN BAILROAD LITIGATION.

Important Suit-Several Millions Involved.

Important Suit—Several Millions Involved.

(From the Memphis Avalanche, Nov. 22.]
The last sass before the federal court in Nashville, Monday, before adjournment, was one of the most important corporation cases ever presented to a court in this State—the Memphis, Ciarksville and Louisville Railroad Company and creditors, in sankruptey. A voluntary petition was filed by the company in bankruptcy on the total of May, 1868. The company was declared a bankrupt on the 14th of July, 1865. Nonces were issued by the messenger to the creditors of them te appear before the Register in Bankruptcy, at Clarksville, on the 17th of August, 1868, to choose one or more assignees. On that day E. H. East, as attorney for D. B. Cliffe, receiver, appeared before the Register at Clarksville, and filed his reason of protest, in substance alleging that the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Rainroad Company could not take the benefit of the Bankrupt law plassed the 2d of March, 1867. G. A. Henry, as president of said company, and J. E. Bally, their attorney, at the same time appearing before the said Register, instituted upon the perithoner's right to the bankrupt law. Said Register certified the question up to the District Court of the United States to be decided by Judge Trigg. And thereupon Judge Mumphreys, now for the putition, moved the Bankrupt Court, and as attorney for Hudson, two of the Bankrupt law, that their petition field in the cause shows that the company is hopelessly insolvent that the Filing of the Petition itself us an act of bankruptes, and, having been declared a bankrupt on the 14th day of July, 1868, they cannot dismiss the petition field in the cause shows that the company is hopelessly insolvent that the Filing of the petition field in the cause shows that the company is hopelessly insolvent that the Filing of the petition without the assent of all the creditors, and that he, as attorney for said creditors, dissents to the dismissal of said petition. Judge Humphreys made his argument on Saturday evening, and

On Wednesday evening a burgiar was found secreted in the celiar of G. W. Bergen, at Freeport, He came near being shot. A highwayman named Smith has been captured

A highwayman named Shilin has been captured at Freeport. His accomplice escaped, but will no doubt soon be apprehended, as the officers are on his track.

The people of East New York are agitating the feasibility of incorporation in order to prevent its absorption by Brooklyn.

Mr. Grosjean, of Woodhaven, has granted the right of way to the Bay Ridge Railroad Company.

The sloop Annie, which went ashore on Hog Island, leaded with coal for S. S. Rean, has been put afoat with much samage. afoat with much samage.

John C. King, of Bridgehampton, has cultivated a tunnip measuring thirty-four and one half inches in

rcumference.
Mrs. Margaret Pell, a widow lady, living at Sheeps Mrs. Margaret Peil, a water agreement cotton from the ada Bay, has succeeded in grewing cotton from texan seed, with very gratifying results. The cotte texan seed, with very gratifying results. The cotte heads were very large and full, of fine, long abre and were raised within three hundred yards of the

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Consequences of the Christians' Massacre-A Riot Murderer and His End-Nativist Placard for Excitement-The Protestant Church at Fat-Shan-American Missionaries-Mr. Seward's Visit-Government Investigation of the Outrages-Sketch of the Imperial Com-

By the China and Japan mail at San Francisco, and thence overland to New York, we have the following, interesting details of our telegraph news reports from the Central Flowery Land:-

missioner-The Floods

in the Yangtze.

There is a report from Shanghae that the riot murderer of Ma-Hsin-Yi, Chang-Wen-Yang, refused to eat anything and starved himself to death. The officials, it is said, were so anxious to get a confession from him that they begged and prayed him to eat, and even "kotowed" to him, but he obstinately refused to eat anything, and died.

How ANOTHER PROPER TRUE

refused to est anything, and died.

How another right transfer the life.

A hus-hising'sz named Po-sz, a notorious leader in the riots, was the other day brought before one of the mandarins; refused to confess, was punished, &c., but remained obstinate. Said the mandarin "its no use; we know you are guilty, and I'll have your confession if I die for it." The fellow saw it was no use, and replied, "Well, I can't give it you fo-day, but will to-morrow," "All right; I will have you brought before me te-merrow." The man had hardly got back to prison before he managed to get possession of two large needles, with which he pierced his heart. His body has been given up to his family.

RIOTERS' PLACARD ABUSING TSENG-EWO-FAN, POSTED IN TIENTSIN.

(We) cherished (our) harred (for) ten years, (And them got eur) revenge; (We) killed (the) devils (and) burat (their) houses; (We) hoped for the marquis as for a figer. Who (could have) known that he was an old pichus? Or roughly versified-though with a change of

We sursed our hate ten years,
Then paid our acores;
We killed the devile at last
And burnt their stores.
We know be been our chie?
A raging beast.
Who could have thought he was
A beggar priess?

Who could have thought he was A beggar prices?

A NATIVIST PAMPHLET.

We have, says a Yokonama Journal of the 22d of October, received a few sheets of a translation of a Chinese book, now in press, which has been circulated in the north of China and has had no little influence in the castern part of Shantung, and perhaps elsewhere, in exciting the people against foreigners. It is difficult to make selections that will give an adequate idea of its conlects, as many of the most characteristic parts are not fit to appear in our columns. It is entitled "Deathnlow to Corrupt Doctrines--a plain Statement of Facts." Though more especially an attack on Roman Catholics it is really, and indeed avowedly, against all foreigners, and it openly and carnestly advocates their expulsion and extermination. The following extract, which appears as a postscript by a friend of the author or compiler, will be interesting as showing the effect which its perman is intended to have been upon those for whom it was prepared:—

My friend, who compiled the preceding treatise, accom-

is intended to have seen upon those for whom it was prepared:—

My friend, who compiled the preceding treatise, accomplished his work by investigating a great multitude of books and making use of a large experience and observation. His statements are clear as the light. The snaple reading of them is sufficient to make one's heart shudder and his hair stand on end. Even the victous and uncultivated cannot listen to them without dread. Hence the production was put immediately into the hands of the printer to give warning to all, so that those living within the four seas may, when they see it, gnash their teeth in rage. Although you are not permitted to exize the battle-axe and sword for vengesice, you can destroy them by the power of your mouths and tongues. In this way the universal hatred will find vent and the power of corruption will be broken. The immediate effect will be that nen will at once be set right, and in the future our doctrines will be done by the state of the productions be very great? Menchus and, "He who can overstrow the faise doctrines of Yang and Juli is worthy of being styled a follower of the sages."

In not this title fairly carried by my friend and pupil, the writer of this treatise? PROTESTANT CHAPEL DESCROVED AT PAT-SHAN.

or producing 2 salutary impression on the why mandarina whose artistically femented threatenings and warnings led them to take to flight, he authorizes them to request the commander of the first United States vessel-of-war that reaches Chefoo, to convey them back to Teng-chow, and to take measures to secure some guarantee that they will be free from molestation in future.

M.R. SEWARD AND AMERICAN INTERESTS.

[From the Shanghae Courier, October 11.]
Some days ago we expressed a hope that the arrival of Admiral Redgers might thangurate a more vigorous solicy in Chitia on the part of the United States. We are glad to get something to strengthen our kepe in that direction. It is said that when Mr. W. H. Seward comes over from Japan, where he remains for ten days, he and his nephew, Mr. G. F. Seward, United States Consuit General, will go north in the Colorado; and we have good reason to bethey that the result of a consultation between the Minister, the Admiral, the veteran statesman and the Consult General will be 4to put an end to all necessity for American citizens at least surrondering, during the winter, the foothoids they have obtained in the north of China.

The Masaucre's Investigation-Sketch Ting-Jih-Chang, One of the Chinese Com-Ting-jih-chang was born in the prefecture of

Chaon-chow, district Feng-shin, in the prevince of Kwang-tung, in the first year of Taou-kwang (1821).

His parents were well-to-do people, and young Ting get a fair education, but never took a higher degree in the competitive examination than Lingsheng, a degree between Su-tsut and Ku-jen (or between P. A. and M. A.). He afterwards purchased a small position into the rank of Tso-tang or Hien-cheng (Assistant District Magistrate), and was promoted from this to be the hister of Loo-ling, in the province of Kiang-si. On the approach of the Tajping rebeis he descried his post and was degraded. After some time he was again recommended by Tseng-kwo-fan and held for some time a secretaryship under Li-hung-chang. Li soon perceived Tring to be an engretic from and quickly recommended him for promotion, so that by 1863 he rose to the post of Taoutat of Shangane. He held this post till 1863, when he was promoted to be Sait Commissioner at Yangchow. In 1867 he was appointed Fantai of Kangsoo, and in 1868 became Footai of the same province, which post he holds now; though he has for the present been summoned to Trentsin to assist in settling the grave complications with foreigners that have arisen out of the massacre. trate), and was promoted from this to be Che-hale

now; though he has for the present been summoned to Tientshi to assist in sething the grave compileations with foreigners that have arisen out of the massacre.

Ting-jih-chang is a man of middle size, shortnecked, round face, with pretruding cheek bones and a gray mustache. He seems to have the good of the people at neart, and looks sharply after the officials, not allowing any squeezes. He is very active, and looks personally after affairs rather than imisting to underlings. For this reason he is not liked by the officials in general. He also understands foreigners better than most of his colleagues, and seems to realize the value of introducing foreign arts and sciences. While facousi at Shanghae, he established a school for studying the English language, and has now several of the pupils of that school employed in translating Colton's Atlas. In his own yamen he has also introduced many articles of furniture, etc., of foreign manufacture, which one does not see used by other mandarins. In his disposition he is not tempered, and a man win of Slonghae he exhibited many of the characteristics above referred to. He sedulously cultivated the acquaintance of foreigners qualified to give him new ideas on matters of finance and ageneral administration, and carefully studied from a practical point of view the working of foreign methods of police and government, with a direct view to the improvement of his own. And he seemed as willing to give as to receive information. When the present administration, and carefully studied from a practical point of view the working of foreign methods of police and government, with a direct view to the improvement of his own. And he seemed as willing to give as to receive information. When the present administration, and carefully studied from a practical point of view the working of foreign expective to a scertain from personal observation the condition and sentiments of the people or the honesity and efficiency of his subordibates, he used often to visit places where he was least exp of Slonghae he exhibited many of the characteristics above referred to. He sedulously cultivated the acquaintance of foreigners qualified to give him new ideas on matters of finance and general administration, and carefully studied from a practical point of view the working of foreign methods of police and government, with a direct view to the improvement of his own. And he seemed as willing to give as to receive hormation. When the present admirable system of manicipal government under which we live was being clasorated, many most valuable hints for that department of it which relates to the Chinese living within the settlement wore receives from Ting. With a view to ascertain front personal observation the condition and sentiments of the people or the honesity and efficiency of his subordinates, he used often to visit places where he was least expected in the guise of a coolle or beggar, imitating the practice of "the golden time of good Haroun at Raschid."

The fruit of this matural energy and foreign experience has been seen in the superior tone of his recent prociamations and in the unexampled viger with which he is pursuing the Tentsia murderers, that on the east of the province the places situated to the form, and will amount to a large sum. All classes are largely contributing, the office in case the report should prove to be correct. The subscription to the Summer testimonial is assuming substantial form, and will amount to a large sum. All classes are largely contributing, from the President down to the humbled, who gives his mile to this fund. Mr. Summer's efforts in frustrating the annoxation scheme are remaintered that on the east of the province the places situated.

on the bank of the river have all suffered severely by a flood. He has already deputed Wel-yuens to examine into the particulars and see what can be done for the sufferers, but in the meantime he begs

respectfully to report upon the matter thus:-Your servant has received reports from the following places:—Nan Chung (in the prefecture of Saan Tsing-foo); Ito Chow, Catang Pen Ting, Pah Hien, Chang Show (all in the prefecture of Chung Tsing-foo); Tru Chow (in Chung Too-foo); Chung Chow, Fung-too (both in Chung Tsing-foo); Wan Hien, Fung Chie, Yum Yang and Oo Shan (all in Kwei Chow-foo).

The Prefect of Kwel Chow has also reported to the following effect:-

The Prefect of Kwel Chow has also reported to the following effect:—

In the sixth month after the full moon, the 15th (13th July, 1879), there was a constant and unceasing daily fall of heavy pouring rain. The river, the was a long that the same of the river, the yamens and the fortified camps were all destroyed; the fields of the people and their houses were all overwhelmed. The people being mable to escape, great numbers of them were drowned. In the case of the two filens of Fung-oo, and Go-Shan, the waters completely surrounded and filled the cities. The granaries, treasuries and the archives were all destroyed. In Kwei-enow, the only place which escaped destruction was the yamen of the Che-fu; this other offices were all destroyed. The officers and the people for the most part escaped to a high place outside the city. The country people hastened to save their lives by ranning away. For the present it only remains for us to endeavor to comfert the people of these afficted districts, by raising a subscription and opening the storehouses and distributing to the sufferers.

Your servant, having received and examined into this petation, finds that the flood under consideration is much more severe than in any former year, from the extreme point Nanchung and Hochow to the extreme point at Oo-Shan and Chia-kow is a distance of one thousand and several hundred il. The inhabitants along the river bank are mostly very poer. Having suddenly met with misfortune, not only have they nothing to eat but they have no piace of shelter. Although the local magistrates have already devised plans for assisting them, yet, as those who have lost their all are very numerous, it will be extremely difficult to assist them all. Under those consulted with the Fantal, and determined to make use of the government money for the relier of the distressed. He nelly a complete to hasten to the spot, and, having carefully examined into the case and divided the sufferers into classes, according as their loss has been more or less every to, in c

distressed. The rebuilding of the ruined city walls, the yamens, prisons, granaries, treasuries, temples and forthied camps, by giving employment to the destitute, will serve instead of more gratuitous help and thus the people will be comforted and will gradually regain their former condition.

In a report from the Toong Chwan Taow (the Taoutai of chung Ching, Kwel-chow and Swei Ting) to the Governor the Taoutai says that the flood was most severe at Fung too. He further states that several of the gentry, having made their escape, had laid a complaint against the Magistrate of Tung to the effect that instead of stopping to the last to look after his people he had aid once got on board his boat and field to the Pen Suh Shan Monastery. The complaint having been found to be well founded, the Magistrate is dismissed.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Danish Diplomacy in the East-A Military Mission to Europe—The Makado's Fete—Au Honest Official.

Our files from Japan, dated at Yokohama on the 15th of October, supply the following interesting items of news:-

15th of October, supply the following interesting items of news:—

The Danish representative in Yokohams, Mr. Schwartz, signed with the Japanese government at reaty similar in hil respects to those existing between Japan and the other European Powers.

The continued occurrence of robberies, attended with more or less violence, in Yokohama, called forth a load demand for preventive measures on the part of the government.

The Japanese government was debating the propriety of sending an efficer to Europe to visit the scanes of the great European conflict. The officer would not be of night rank, and his duties merely to report to his government the result of his observations. He will probably be accompanied by Shioda, well known as an accomplished interpreter, in both the English and French languages.

The Yokohama Mau of the 24th of September says:—Englishmen are very fond of talking of the wilgnity" of their neutrality. We are sadly afraid that just new the "dignity" of England is an article of home manufacture, and for home use only.

The birthday of the Mikado was celebrated on the 17th of October, in Jedo and Yokohama. The ships in the harbor were gaily dressed, and at noon the men-of-war saluted the imperial flag. A review of Japanese troops took place at Yokohama before several high functionaries from Jedo, and the Consuls dined with the local authorities. In Jedo the foreign settlement and the Ministers dined at Hamago-ten, with an uncle of the Mikado and the high government efficials.

Baron Ukint von Reedenbeek, the Belgian Minister to Chima and Japan, has come to Yokohama from Pekin, and leaves for a temporary sojourn at Jedo.

from Fekin, and labar, has come to Yokohamse from Fekin, and leaves for a temporary sojourn 23 Jeddo.

The Chevalier de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Afinires for China and Japan, left Yokohams for Pekin.

The Japan Most of October 8 says:—

The typhoon of Sunday last was one of short duration, but of great severity relatively to this lantuide. On the evening of Saturday torrents of raigeli, the Objectsion of the barometer was marked, the temporature rose gradually, but steadily, and on Sunday morning at eight o'clock unmissakable signs of a coming typhoon declared themselves. The air was abnormally warm and stifling; the clouds looked angry, dense and gray; the wind, already risen to a grale, seemed matignant and revengent, and the thick haze and torrents of rain denoted only loo plainly to those accustomed to these convulsions, that danger was at hand. The duration of the storm was very short. It was harely a typhoon until nine A. M., and at two P. M. all was over. A SINCERE REFORMER OF GOVERNMENT—DYING FOR A SINCERE REFORMER OF GOVERNMENT-DYING FOR

A SINCERE REFORMER OF GOVERNMENT—DYING FOR HIS COUNTRY.

On the 27th of September a Samural of the Kagoshima Hau (Satsuma) named Yokoyanma Shotaro, impelled by a desire to amelierate the government and by a praiseworthy anxiety to make some return for the benefits he had received from his country, presented to the parliament a memorial containing ten articles of counsel for the times, and requesting that it should be entertained, even at the cost of his life, he proceeded straightway to the frent of his Yashiki and there with repeated gashes cut his belly open. Fortunately, before life was quite extinct, a fellow clansman saw him, and, by the application of surgical remedies, brought him to suddefently to inquire what motive had impelled him to the commission of the deed. In reply the dying man handed him a copy of the memorial, which was thus sure to reach the notice of the government, and immediately expired with an expression of joy beaming on his countenance.

HAYTI.

President Saget and Minister Bassett Exchanging Courtesies-The Country Quiet. but Trouble Expected-The Sumner PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 11, 1870.

Immediately after the return of United States Minister Bassett by the steamer City of Port au Prince he hastened to present himself to President Saget to pay a complimentary visit. The President, after expressing his pleasure at seeing him back at his post, stated it was one of the greatest wishes of his life to see a continuation of the friendly relations which had existed between his government and that of the United States, and he hoved that the intercourse between the two countries might still be yet largely developed. He hoped that the revenue, which was becoming more buoyant, would allow certain modifications to be made in the customs tariff, which would increase commerce with the United States and operate favorably in the interest of both republies.
In replying to the foregoing Mr. Bassett said that

he felt highly honored at the cordial reception given to him on his return, and he felt pleased to echo the expression of good feeling towards the Haytien nation which President Grant has so lately expressed to him. He also said that words were not necessary to substantiate this, for his government had repeatedly evinced their good will towards people of the republic with reference to the reduction of duties. An elegant inneheon-